REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,390.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1875.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander Witness, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 15th January. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The JAVA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 7th, and on MONDAY, the 10th January, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 1st January 1876, at 4 P. M.

Jan. 1876.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Tuticorin	9
„ Rutnagherry	2	„ Colombo	10
„ Vingoria	3	„ Galle	11
„ Goa	4	„ Trincomalee	12
„ Carwar	5	„ Madras	15
„ Mangalore	6	„ Coconada	18
„ Cannanore	7	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Calicut	9	„ Coringapatam	20
„ Beypore	10	„ Gopore	21
„ Cochin	11	„ False Point	21
„ Alleppey	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	Jan. 23

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which un regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penthanak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. F. Nailes, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves BUSREH	19
„ Kurrachee	Jan. 1876. 4	„ Mahomerah	19
„ Muscat	7	„ Fao	20
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Bushire	21
„ Linga	11	„ Linga	26
„ Bushire	15	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Fao	15	„ Muscat	30
„ Mahomerah	15	„ Guader	31
Arrive BUSREH	16	„ Kurrachee	Feb. 7
		Arrives BOMBAY	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. F. Nailes, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY next the 3rd January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	18	6	
Port Said	26	18	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	16-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ABBISSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY, FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,972 Tons, 486 H. P., Captain J. Mee Land will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, 31st December. This steamer has superior accommodation, having been recently altered and fitted up to suit the INDIAN PASSENGER TRADE.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.
		Jan. 1876.	
KHIVA	C. J. Perrins	2609	450 3rd—Southampton.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450 10th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600 17th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400 24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550 31st—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

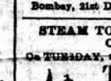
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S S GOLCONDA, Captain C. Anderson, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on an chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 8th January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 28th December 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	
MACEDONIA	2972	486	.....	.....	31st Dec.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
PERA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	22nd Feb.
TOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Sues.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
Second Class	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

STEAM TO ADEN, JEDDAH, HODIEDA AND SUEZ.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. MADINA, 810 Tons, 112 H.P., Commander K. C. RUSSELL, as above on FRIDAY next, the 31st December 1875, at 5 P. M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass, and Porcelain wares, &c., No. 34, Meadow Street, opposite Ragoo Shumjí's.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the 3rd floor of house, No. 34, Meadow Street, Fort, the handsome household furniture, of R. Harrop Esq., comprising—cut glassware, dinner and breakfast services, tea and coffee dishes, spooning and forks, cruet-stand, breakfast cruet, pickle and egg frames, waiter, toastrack, candle sticks, and handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as dawingroom, dining, pier, side washing, and dressing tables, conversation couches, sidebboard, teapo s drawingroom, easy arm and without arm chairs, screens, chiffonier, whatnot, Brussels carpet, cassports, chest of drawers, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, and utensils, &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th December 1875.

FOR SALE.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1876, *at English Prices,* viz. 8 Annas to the Shilling for Cash; 10 Annas for Credit. ALL SIZES, *on sale by*

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CASSELL'S TECHNICAL MANUALS.

THIS Series of popular Handbooks contains works on Practical Perspective, Drawing, Building, &c., especially suited to Class Teachers, Artisans, Students, &c.

BY ELLIS A. DAVIDSON.

Linear Drawing, with Diagrams	Rs. 1 4
Orthographic and Isometrical Projection, Diagrams	„ 1 4
Linear Drawing and Projection in 1 Volume	„ 2 8
Practical Perspective, numerous Diagrams	„ 3 0
Model Drawing do. do.	„ 2 0
Drawing for Machinists and Engineers, Plates and Illustrations	„ 3 0
Drawing for Carpenters and Joiners, 250 Illustrations	„ 3 4
Drawing for Metal Plate Workers, illustrated	„ 2 0
Drawing for Bricklayers, Illustrated by the Author	„ 2 0
Drawing for Stonemasons, Plates and Drawing Copies	„ 2 0
Building, Construction and Architectural Drawing, fully Illustrated	„ 1 4
Gothic Stonework, Plates by the Author	„ 2 0

BY MAJOR V. D. MAJENDIE, R.A.

The Arms and Ammunition of the British Service, illustrated | Rs. 1 8

SOLD BY

THACKER, VINING & Co., BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHEMICAL AND ACID WORKS, BY COORLA, BOMBAY.—SULPHURIC ACID Manufactured by MESSRS. BEATTIE BROTHERS. Purchasers should apply direct to the works or to me at their Godown, No. 80, Duncan Road, near Two Tanks.

MOOLJEE THACKERSEY, Sole Agent.

Bombay, November, 1875.

J. NEUBERG.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S C L A R E T S.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF THESE EXCELLENT CLARETS JUST TO HAND.

MEDOC VIEUX	per Doz.	Qts.	Rs. 11 0
Ditto	„	Pts.	„ 6 8
MARGAUX	„	Qts.	„ 16 0
Ditto	„	Pts.	„ 9 0
ST. JULIEN	„	Qts.	„ 18 0
Ditto	„	Pts.	„ 10 0

STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	per Doz.	Quarts	Rs. 13 0
BODENHEIMER	„	„	„ 15 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Pints	„ 11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 22 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 12 0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	„ 26 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„ 28 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 15 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 32 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 17 0

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

SHERRIES, FROM BUTLER AND SONS,

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

GREEN SEAL, Pale, Dry, Superior, per Doz.			Rs. 25
RED SEAL, Rich Brown	„	„	27
YELLOW SEAL, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine	„	„	30

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

PORT WINE.

OLD, FULL-BODIED..... per Doz. Rs. 25

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	per Doz.	Qts.	Rs. 30
Do. do.	„	Pts.	„ 16
Do. do. Nonpareil	„	Qts.	„ 38
Do. do. do.	„	Pts.	„ 20
CHAMPAGNE, Dry, Ewald & Co.'s	„	Qts.	„ 34
Do. do.	„	Pts.	„ 18

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

FOR A LADY.

Gold Bracelet.
Gold Brooch.
Gold Eardrops.
Gold Locket.
Gold Necklet.
Gold Chain.
Gold Ring.
Tiger Claw Jewellery
Coin Jewellery.
Cuttack Jewellery.
Lucknow Jewellery.
Jet Jewellery.
Coloured Silk Dress, 16 yds. Rs. 65.
Black Silk Dress, 16 yards Rs. 55.
Muslin Dress, Rs. 20.
Paris Fan, Rs. 10 to Rs. 80.
Paris Bonnet, Rs. 15 to Rs 70.
Paris Shoes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 40.
Paris Boots.
Albanian Shawl, Rs. 60.
Silk Jacket, Rs 30 to Rs. 20.
Lace Polonaise.
Kid Gloves.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Porcelain Bouquets.
Silk Umbrella.
Paris Sunshade.
Guerlain Perfumery.
Watteaux Statuette.
Opera Glass.
Oxydized Belt.
Gilt Chatelaine.
Silver Satchell

FOR A GENTLEMAN.

Gold Studs.
Gold Solitaires.
Gold Links.
Gold Scarf Pin.
Gold Scarf Ring.
Gold Signet Ring.
Charms.
Black Hat.
Drab Hat.
Despatch Box, Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.
Kid Gloves.
Bordered Handkerchiefs.
Silk Pugree.
Cigar Cabinet.
Ivory Chessmen.
Field Glass.
Dressing Bag.
Seal Skin Smoking Cap.

WATSON & COMPANY, CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE;

Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President:—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOORHAI, Kt., C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary:—KAIKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.
A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Guzerati of THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA, HARISCHANDRA,

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THIS WEEK, THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANACK FOR 1876,

64 Pages, Illustrations by Doré and others.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS; POSTAGE—TWO ANNAS.
For sale by the
BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, ESPLANADE.
Messrs. G. Claridge & Co., 27, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer TIMOR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RIGHT to REMOVE SAND from BUTCHER'S ISLAND during the year 1876 will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant on 4th January 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M.

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port of Bombay.

Bombay, 27th December 1875.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS which was convened for the 22nd instant, being not held on that day for want of quorum, has been ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1876, on which day it will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, at 3 P.M.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Bombay, 23rd December 1875. Chairman.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law, new edition 1875, revised with some additions	Rs. 20 0
The Chaldean Account of Genesis; by G. Smith	„ 10 0
The History of Creation, or the Development of the Earth and its Inhabitants, by the Action of Natural Causes; by E. Haeckel. 2 vols	„ 21 4
Miss Hitchcock's Wedding Dress; by the Author of "Very Young Couple"	„ 3 4
Culmshire Folks; by Ignotus	„ 3 12
Historical and Legendary Ballads and Songs; by W. Thornbury	„ 13 4
The Choice Works of Thomas Hood in Prose and Verse, including the Cream of the Comic Annuals	„ 4 12
Low-Life Deeps; by J. Greenwood	„ 0 12
Ursula's Love Story; by the Author of "Beautiful Edith"	„ 1 4
Once a Week Christmas Annual—Jack in the Box	„ 0 14
Beeton's Every Lady's Christmas Annual	„ 0 12
„ Englishwoman's do.	„ 0 12
Illustrated Queen Almanac, 1876	„ 0 12
Do. London do. 1876	„ 0 12
Cassell's do. 1876	„ 0 8
Bow Bells' do. 1876	„ 0 8
Belgravia Annual; by Miss Braddon	„ 0 12
Bow Bells Christmas Annual	„ 0 12
Journey in the Caucasus, Persia, and Turkey in Asia; by Lieutenant Baron Max Von Thielmann, 2 volumes	„ 21 4
Wilson's Rambles in Northern India, with Incidents and Descriptions of many Scenes of the Mutiny, contain 14 large photo views	„ 13 4
Reviews; by Sir C. Eastlake, with a biographical and Critical Sketch of the Artist	„ 13 4
Leaves from a Sketch-book's Pencillings of Travel at Home and Abroad; by S. Reid	„ 15 12
Rab and his Friend; by John Brown. Illustrated	„ 3 12
Views in North Wales; by Rev. W. J. Loftie	„ 3 12
Lowgrflow's Echo, the Empire of the Czars. Illustrated	„ 6 12
Views in Wicklow and Killarney; by Rev. W. J. Loftie	„ 3 12
Common Wayside Flowers; by F. Miller	„ 13 4
Beauty and the Beast; an old Tale new Told, with pictures	„ 8 0
Wonderland of the Antipodes and other Sketches of Travel; by J. E. Twine	„ 10 0
Tropical Nature, an account of the most remarkable Phenomena of Life in the Western Tropics. Illustrated	„ 8 0
Scottish Wonders, Legends, Romance, Scenery, &c.	„ 14 0
Govinda; by E. Arnold	„ 3 4
Comin' through the Rye; a Novel	„ 3 12
Russell's My Diary in India, new edn	„ 4 12
Ouida's Signa	„ 3 4
Dana's Geological Story Briefly Told	„ 4 12
Oliver's Pythagorean Triangle, or Science of Numbers	„ 3 12
Laird's Rambles of a Globe Trotter, 2 vols	„ 20 0
Brunton's Action of Medicine	„ 2 0
British Workman, Band of Hope Review, Children's Friend 1875, each	„ 1 0
Good Words 1875, bound volume	„ 5 8
Arnold's (Mathew) God and the Bible	„ 5 2
Life of Lord Mayo, 2 vols	„ 15 0
Mayne's Commentary on the Indian Penal Code, new edn. 1874	„ 14 0
The Griffin's Aide-de-Camp; by Blunt Spurs, new edn	„ 10 0
Times of India Hand-book of Hindustan	„ 5 0
Maclean's Guide to Bombay	„ 4 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Medows Street.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c. ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10r. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES. EYE GLASSES. COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.

Set in Frames of Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold, Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver, Tortoise-shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, A CERTIFIED EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, A SET of GOOD, SECOND-HAND JUBBULPOOR TENTS. Apply, with full particulars, to H. C. E. WENDEN, Bombay Club.

WANTED, A MESSMAN for GUN ROOM, H. M. S. UNDAUNTED, Flag Ship, East India Station. Enquire on Board.

TO LET, the SPACIOUS and AIRY QUARTERS on the Top Floor, above Mr. Neuberg's, 4, Medow Street. Apply on the premises.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons), WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, 11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	„ 6 6 0
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	„ 21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	„ 27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents, Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay; Messrs. PAREY & Co., Madras; Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. GRAINDLERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

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FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	2 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Filters for Travellers	
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	covered Wicker from	11 4
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Pocket Filters	2 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8	Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8	Sponges	8 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Blankets	each 10 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Air Pillows	5 0	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Rezais or Quilts	5 8	Travelling do	1 8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
English Cambric do	4 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0	English Feather do	7 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Do. Brushes	0 10
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0	Cotton do.	15 0
Oxford Under Vests 4 to 8	0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Cork Mattresses	19 8	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to 6	0	Extra Large do	75 0	Cotton do.	15 0	Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	2-8 to 12 8
Gents' Under Pants 4 to 8	0	Extra large do	24 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 8
Warm do.	25 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to 6	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Linen Faced Collars	0 12	Champagne Taps	8 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Linen Collars	doz. 6 0	Pocket Knives	2 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 8			Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Children's White Cotton Socks from 4-8 to	12 8			Warm Gloves	1 8	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8			Mitts	1 8	Overland Chairs, best	
				Mufflers	2 12	Beech	6 to 12
				Pens, carf	1 0		
				Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0		
				Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0		

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

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TALORING DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & CO. have received a splendid assortment of Woollen Goods of the best qualities and newest Designs, specially selected for Indian Wear; the Fit and Finish of each Garment is guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

OFFICE SUITS FOR GENERAL WEAR.

	Rs. a.
Office Suits for General Wear. *Our Special Twist Tweeds* in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27 0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 28TH DEC. 1875.

THE Home markets were closed yesterday and we are therefore without the usual telegrams, but it is satisfactory to know that the line is now working more regularly, both London and New York messages of yesterday's date having come in to day.

This morning's telegram reports the Liverpool Cotton Market very dull; probable sales 8,000, actul imports 12,000 bales. Consols for account being quoted at 93⅛ and French Rentes at 104.

From London the only intelligence of a commercial character consists in advice of the Bombay mail of the 6th instant having been delivered; and the return of the Bank of France, which gives the Total Coin in Circulation at 84,665,625,000 against £65,750,000, and Notes in Circulation at £94,625,000 against £94,500,000 on the previous week.

From New York Mid-Uplands are still quoted at 13¼ cents. per lb., futures unchanged. Gold is quoted at 113 and Exchange on London at dollars 4·85½ per £ sterling. The day's receipts at the Ports are given at 61,000 bales and Exports 12,000 bales. Business here to-day has been quite on a holiday scale in every respect. The Share Market has been entirely closed, and there has been next to nothing doing in other matters.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been quiet with a weaker tendency. The Banks have shown a good willingness to buy but an indisposition to sell at current rates, which we quote as follows:—

Bank Bills at demand		1s. 9¼d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 15-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 9⅞ to 15-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 9 15-16 to 1-10d.	,,

On Calcutta and in Government Paper we have not heard of any business and rates are therefore nominally unaltered.

For COTTON there is only a moderate enquiry, but comparatively high prices continue to be paid for New Crop here and even higher upcountry. The transactions reported to-day are, 500 bales Ginned Broach 15th March delivery guaranteed 25 tons per 100 bales and to class good in Liverpool at Rs. 218, 400 bales Omrawuttee guaranteed also 25 tons per 100 bales and to class fully good fair in Liverpool at Rs. 184 and 50 bales Faizpore at Rs. 185 per candy full pressed. For good fair Omra ready the nominal quotation is Rs. 179, and fully good fair Hinganghat Rs. 215 per candy full pressed.

FREIGHTS continue very dull with only a most limited quantity of cargo offering, £2-3-9 is the nominal quotation by loading Canal Steamers but it is reported that £2-1-3 has been done for Wheat.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every way and there seems little prospect of active business now until after the holidays even if then.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	12 p.c.	Agra Bank	92
250,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
30,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New.....	677½
5,880	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	9 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	281/	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260
40,000	500	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
20,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India..	107
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	487

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	600
5,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

160	3,000	2,850	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,440
300	2,000	1,100	85 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	635 xd
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
1,000	1,000	200,000	...	Albert Mills Co.....	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,200
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	501
150	500	all	60 p.c.	Borar Company (New)..	165
3,000	350	all	42 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
4,000	1,500	all	70 p.c.	Carwar Co.....	225 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	50
500	1,880	all	700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,000 xd
600	300	all	Nil.	Dharwar P. & G. Co.....	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	1,950
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
800	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.....	425
2,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	425
2,125	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	390
600	2,000	5,000	...	Niting Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	-	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
1,000	500	all	100 p.c.	Rassoon Stat. Press Co.	600
400	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	415
101	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	7,175
150	350	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
250	1,000	...	125pa*	Volkart's & United Press Co.....	800

* Pe share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	21 5/8	0 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	255
—	£20	108 14/8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares....	126
—	£20	65 7/8	do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21 1/8	1 do.	Ditto	22
—	£10	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	19 6/8	1 6 do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
800	2,500	all	150*	Bilanee Spinning	3,075
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowmagur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,070
400	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	160
1,000	700	700	...	Colaba Spinning	650
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.a	Dharumsey Spinning ..	885
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.....	895
1,400	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,020
700	1,000	all	60 p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,000
750	1,000	all	65 p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	900
...	...	...	...	Khandsah Spinning	8 0
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,100
1,080	1,000	all	100 pa*	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	620	all	60 pa*	Oriental	650
600	250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	300 p.a	Soondercbas Spinning ..	875
600	1,000	250	125 pa	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	15,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,630
1,000	50	all	44 pct	Bombay Gas Company ..	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	650
500	800	800	80 pa.	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	500	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld	80
4,000	50	all	4 pc	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	25
1,200	50	all	30 pc	Treacher & Co.....	405
—	250	all	40 pc	Vizgas Patent Slip	32

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date.		
		L'dation.		
25	119	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE GIUSEPPE MAGGIO, 585 tons, Captain M. Verzino, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE HIATE FATTE ISSILAMO, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and nineteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE HERAS, 587 tons, Captain T. Olsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (August 14th), with a cargo of 8644 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BARQUE SOALHO, 472 tons, Captain H. Gibbs, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Sunderland (August 24th,) with a cargo of 710 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BARQUE ZINGRA, 485 tons, Captain R. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Cardiff via Kurrachee, with 1,900 bags gram, &c, from Kurrachee. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Boyts & Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. GWALIOR, 1,719 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, and a cargo of 1,756½ chests opium, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Singapore.—Revd. Mr. R. de Souza. For Hongkong—Dr. W. Gray. For Galle—Mr. Balcher. For Calcutta—Mr. Baker and Mr. Cowley.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,253 tons Captain C. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China Mail and the following passengers:—Mr. Mogase and servant, Mr. Sandy, Mr. Lyme, one deck passenger, and three companys' servants. She brought the following cargo.—From Shanghai.—521 packages tea, 6 boxes gold, 9 packages silk, and 1 package silk piece goods. From Hongkong.—4 cases gold, 2 boxes pearls, 891 packages tea 2,059 packages sugar candy, 89 packages silk piece goods, 720 packages silk, 32 cases vermillion, 27 packages pepper, 24 cases glassbeads, 9 boxes specie, 2,070 packages sugar, 80 cases glass bangles, 63 cases umbrellas, 200 cases cassia, 10 boxes firecrackers, 9 boxes preserves, 16 packages mattinge, 24 packages chinaware, 1 case white copper, and 23 packages sundries. From Singapore.—14 packages nutmegs, 3 cases mace, 61 packages rattan, 1 box specie, 35 packages long pepper, 10 cases cinabar, 2 boxes cigar, 16 bundles copper plates, and 100 coils ropes. From Penang.—25 slabs tin. From Galle.—3 cases sundries.

THE S. S. TIMOR, 144 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (November 28th), calling at Port Said via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd. F. Greathoooe, Mr. A. Jardean, Mr. E. Jardean, Revd. M. Gates, Mr. Castake, Mr. Goovin, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Gates, Mr. Castake, Mr. Goovin, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Peterson, Mr. A. Mounroy, Mr. Alexander, Miss Freeman. Miss Jardean, Miss Drake, Mrs. Ashdown and son, Miss Filser, Miss Duggon, Mrs. Maynard, Miss Buhriesse, and Mrs. Hill. The Timor met with strong breezes from N. E. until Gibraltar, which was reached on the 3rd December, had fresh westerly wind, and had tremendous gales from westward, with high sea at times breaking on board and completely filling the decks. On the 7th passed Malta, had fine weather to Port Said, which was reached on the 11th Dec. Left same on the 14th with pleasant breeze from N.W., passed Aden on the 20th, had strong E. N. E. wind & head sea until lat 15° 38' N. L ng, 57° 33' E., then gentle breeze from E. S. E. to north, and arrived in Bombay on the 28th Dec. The passengers, in a letter addressed to the Captain, expressed themselves greatly pleased with the courtesy and attention they had received during the voyage and the satisfaction they felt at the accommodation given on board the Timor.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Ellora	Williams ...	Cardiff, July 28.
28	Sesolo	Gibbs	Sunderland, Aug 24.
28	Alice	Allen	Hull, Aug 14.
	Golconda (s)	Anderson.....	Shanghai, Dec 3.
	Timor (s)	Brown	Liverpool, Nov 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Exo-lalor	Joslin.....	Rangoon.
	Amalthea.....	Erichsen	Akyab.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot	Chins, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:
Barque Gniseppe Maggio, Verzino, to Rangoon.
Hiate Fatte Issilamo, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Medina, to Aden H J and Suez.
Steamer Calcutta, to P Gulf via Kurrachee,
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Beucleuch, to London.
Brig Emanuel, to Coomer.
Barque Zingra, to Mauritius.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·981
Temperature of the Air.....	76 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	69·1
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·696
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. (on following day)	82·7
Minimum do. do	69·3
General Direction of wind ...NNE, N, ENE, NW, NNW, NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	275

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tagus s, 15 packages earthenware, Soomar Veera; 406 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares and Co.
Vixon s, 1,08 bundles sheet iron and 1,00 bundles hoop iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co; 100 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co; 34 cases stout, Muncherjee and Eduljee Bezonjee
Macedonia s, 86 boxes clay pipes, Goolamally Sorafally; 8 cases leather belting, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

City of Baltimore s, 75 cases glassware, Samjee Parpia.
Rajpoot, 14 packages glassware, Hassam Aliarakhia and Co.
VIXON S, 93 packages glassware, Fuckerjee Pestonjee.
Zante s, 8 cases iron safe and 2 cases copying press, Goculdass Dewjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s, 54 boxes clay pipes, Mahamedally Badroodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s, 1 case claret and 107 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 13 cases champagne, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthakey
Arabia s, 10 cases brandy, C Bounevaille and Co.
India s, 50 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.
Assiria s, 10 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 800 bags myrabollams, Runchardass Toolseedass; 500 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 250 bales cotton, J C Burkley and Co; 12 bales wool, Nowrojee Manjee.
Tagus s, 800 packets wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 51 bales cotton, Narandass Vithaldass; 520 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 80 bales cotton, Tejoey Vulubdass; 45 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 53 bales wool Toolseedass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Dadonjee Jamonjee; 50 bales wool, Chundass Chutoorbhoj; 45 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee.
Macedonia s, 45 bales coir yarn, W and A Graham and Co; 1,700 bags myrabollams, Halli Brothers; 200 bags myrabollams, Pragjee Vusta; 100 bales wool, Cursondass Vulubdass; 17 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 27 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 75 bales wool, Harridass Gangjee; 65 bales cotton, Merjee Moorjee; 28 bales cotton, Jairam Dyall and Co; 61 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 43 bales cotton Cullianjee Futtoobhoy; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 40 bales cotton, Mootedhall Rathee; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 cwts bones, Allimahomed Hassum.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva s, 9 cases mother o' pearl shells, Hajeebhoy Lalljee 117 cases olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 10 bales hides and skins, Nowroo-dhhoy Mahamed; 6 bales skins, F Mahamed P Mahamed; 7 bales skins, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 10 bales hides and skins, S Goolamhoosen; 7 cases cardamoms, Esmail Mahamed and Co; 5 bales hides, Remtoola Ejabhoy; 5 bales hides, Suckoor Futtebhoy; 132 packages ginger and cardamoms, 7 boxes chercots, 89 bags pepper, 196 bags coffee and 543 bags ginger, P and O Co; 9 cases Mushaws, Mahamed Allana; 10 cases cardamoms, Runchordass Toolseedas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 8 boxes silver coins. The French Bank.
Harald Haarfager s, 130 bales hemp, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Khiva s, 200 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 2 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior, 4 chests opium, Rampertap Calooram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s, 6 chests opium, Hanmuntrai Hurdewdass; 4 chests opium, Hurnarain Maneckram.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

28TH DECEMBER.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 10 hours.
Minimum time, do. 1 hour, 20 minutes.
Average time occupied, 6 hours.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 26.

Dudley, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Deesa and Aboo.

DECEMBER 27.

Smith, Dy Surg Genl, Madras Med Dept, on leave, from Bangalore.
Wynne, Captain, Bengal R E, for embarkation, from Abbottabad.
Haines, Lieut Genl, Madras Staff, on ——, from Madras.
Smith, Surg Genl, Madras Med Staff, on leave, from Madras

DECEMBER 28.

Callwell, Captain, Madras 45th Regt, for embarkation, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 27.

Powell, Lieut, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, to Doolalee.
Haines, Lieut Genl, Madras Staff, on ——, to England.

DECEMBER 28.

Eagar, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, to join, to Deesa.
Hoile, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Mhow.
Gray, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on l ave, to Sea.
Gitt. Lieut, Bombay R E, from leave, to Kirkee.
Williams, Lieut, Madras R E, on leave, to Kirkee.
Neville, Lieut, Bombay R E, from leave, to Kirkee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, December 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Messrs F E Pargiter and C R Marriott, of H M's Bl Civil Service, reported to the Govt of Bengal their arrival at Calcutta on the 9th and 20th ultimo respectively.

Mr W R H Merk, of H M's Bl Civil Service, reported to the Govt of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore on the 1st inst.

Mr A Levien has been permitted to retire from H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th July last.

Mr G W Place, of H M's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 19th ultimo.

Lt-Col (H Col) Rowland Bess Mainwaring, 21st Dec 1875.

The following promotion by Bt. is made from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1864 para 69, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt-Col—To be Lt-Col, Maj John Boyd Saunders, Bengal Cavy, 30th Dec 1875.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G No 803 of the 26th Sept 1866, subj ct to H M's approval:—

Capt Henry Morton, 20th Dec 1875.

With reference to the Notification issued by the P W Dept, No 590, dated the 16th Dec 1875, the services of the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engrs, attached to the P W Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C for employment at the Camp of Exercise, with effect from date of their being relieved of their respective appointments:—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) W F Goodwin, c B, Maj Sir Lintorn B Col) G D Pritchard, Maj H H Jones, Maj D C Walker, Maj F S Stanton, Maj G E L S Sandford, Capt (Bt Maj) J Browne, Capt W Shepherd, Capt H W Clarke, Capt B Lovett; c a s, Lt R P Moore, Lt F T Spratt, Lt W Peacocke, Lt J F Hewson, Lt H G Kunhardt, Lt D A Johnston, Lt C F Call, Lt M Laugharne, Lt J W Thurburn, Lt J M T Badgley, Lt H W Duperier and Lt T P Cather.

The under-mentioned Officers of the B S C, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 803 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Maj Henry Vincent Mathias, Maj William Jackson, and Maj William Playfair, 20th Dec 1875.

Maj (Bt Col) Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, 24th Dec 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H B Parry, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on the Est under the Director of State Railways, is transferred to the N W Provinces, Provincial Establishment.

The following changes are ordered in the Accounts Branch of the P W Dept, consequent on the return to duty from furlough of Capt E Greenish, R E, Examiner of Railway Accounts:—

The Services of Capt H Doveton, R E, Temporary Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

Mr F Morrison, Temporary Controller, 3rd class, 1st grade, Offg Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, vice Capt Doveton, as a temporary arrangement.

The services of Lt-Col J P Tennant, R E, having been replaced at the disposal of the P W Dept, he is brought on the Establishment as a Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Lt-Col Tennant's services are placed at the disposal of the Financial Dept for employment as Offg Mint Master.

The services of Lt F H Lindsell, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr J Kirby, Surveyor, 1st grade, of the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to the Est under the Director of State Railways.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 395 of the 4th Sept 1875, Major Lambert, R E, Ex Engr, reverted to the Provincial Est of the Punjab to 15th Nov 1875, on which date he was relieved of the duties of Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Maj A LeMesurier, R E, Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranted Railways, Sindh, is deputed to be Sec to the Railway Transport Committee, about to assemble at Delhi.

Lieut H S F Haynes, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on the Est under the Director of State Railways, is app inted to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranted Railways, Sindh, during the absence on special duty of Maj LeMesurier, or until further orders.

Mr. T Nelson is appointed to the P W Dept as a temporary Overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Est under the Director of State Railways.

Mr A Grant, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st Sept 1875.

Lt Col W S Trevor, Y C, R E, Supdg Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr of British Burmah, during the absence of Col Oliphant on furlough, or till further orders.

Col Trevor, from the date of his being relieved of his duties as Offg Chief Engr of Central India, is posted to British Burmah, and will proceed there, and place himself under the orders of the Chief Comm, pending Col Oliphant's departure

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr R L Ogilvie, 3rd grade, Clk, has been granted by the Actg Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, twelve months' leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, with effect from the 2nd Dec 1875, under Section 3 of Supplement P of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-C, Indo-European Telegraph.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Mr Ewan Christian, Dist Supdt of Police, has been granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA

Surg H D S Compigne, in medical charge of the Eastern States Agency, is granted one months preparatory leave from the 15th Dec 1875, or from such subsequent date he may avail himself of the same.

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

In supersession of Notification No 21888, dated 14th Aug 1875, it is hereby notified that Mr E Mea Moir, Asst Conservator of Forests, Ajmere and Mhairwaras, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 30th April 1875, and returned to duty on the afternoon of the 1st May 1875.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr William Alexander Wilson, Surveyor, 4th grade, for ont month, from 1st inst, under Chapter VI, Section 18, of the Civi, Leave Code.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to the Director of State Railway's Notification No 188 of the 23rd Nov 1875, Sergt M Larkin was relieved of his duties on this line on the 15th inst.

Mr. A Rhodes, Asst Engr Rajmahl Division, is granted fifty three days' privilege leave with effect from the 15th of Jan 1876, or such subs quent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following changes are ordered in the Supdg Engr Mooltan District:—

Mr R C Williams, Apprentice Engr, Sutlej Bridge Division, was attached to the Office of the Supdg Engr, Mooltan Dist, from the 29th Oct 1875 to the 9th Nov 1875.

Mr H Pringle, Overseer, 1st grade, from the Bhawulpore to, the Sutlej Bridge Division.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 21st Dec 1875.)

Maj H Woodhouse, Bengal Infantry, is, at his own request transferred from the Punjab Frontier Force to Lucknow for general duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lt F B N Dickenson, 2-60th Rifles, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at Sandhurst, published in G O C-in-C of the 29 h Sept 1875 page 484.

Lt S J Lambert, Royal Engrs, having completed a tour of seven years' service in India, will proceed via Bombay to England at the public expense, and on arriving there report himself to the Dy Adjt Genl, Royal Engrs, Horse Guards.

The under-mentioned officers are granted leave of absence:—

Royal Engineers—Lt F B Henn, to England, for fifteen month from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Capt A England, 3rd Squadron Officer 10th Bengal Lancers, to remain at Umballa from the 3rd Dec 1875 to the 3rd March 1876, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Surg Maj R Lagoe, M D, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 25th Nov 1875, posting Col C F Hicks, C B C returned from furlough, to do general duty at Allahabad.

Presidency Dis rict Order, dated the 10th Nov 1875, appointing Maj G F Graham, staff Corps, Station Staff Officer, Barrackpore, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Dated the 4th Dec 1875, directing Surg F R Swaine, M D, to proceed to Jalpaiguri, and assume medical charge of the civil station.

Dated the 6th Dec 1875, directing Surg W Duncan, M D, 10th N I, to afford medical aid to the left wing 39th N I, and detachment 19th Bengal Lancers at Alipore, in addition to his own du ies, vice Surg J G G Carmichael, M D.

Dated the 7th Dec 1875, directing Surg J O'Neill, lately arrived from England, to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital, as a temporary measure.

Dated the 8th Dec 1875, directing Surg G S A Banking, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, to assume medical charge of the 37th N I, vice Surg G Carmichael, M D.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 7th Dec 1875, directing Surg n Maj E L Hifferman, 2-19th Regt, to proceed to Delhi and report himself to the senior medical officer Delhi Forces, for duty.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 5th June 1875, directing Surg Maj J W Graham, M D, Army Med Dept, to assume medical charge of the Station Staff, Morar, during the absence on general leave of Surg D C Grose, R A.

Dated the 9th Dec 1875, directing Surg D C Grose, R A, returned from leave on the 20th Nov to resume medical charge of the Station Staff at Morar from that date.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After closes. packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 3 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	6 P.M.
Kurrachee	Dec. 31 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 31 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australia	,, 11 ...	3 P.M. ...	No after packet
China	,, 11 ...	4 P.M.	packe
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 17 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	,, ,, ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay on Mondays instead of Tuesdays, the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 6 P. M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 3	Monday	Jan. 17
,, ...	,, 10	,, ...	,, 24

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper, per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, but all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformintions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austria Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.

Tuesday ....Jan. 11

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday..... Jan. 8

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, and includes Muscat, touch at Gundar, Mussports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambiques, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for 4 annas per cover.

3. Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*

Monday .....Jan. 17 | Monday .....Dec. 27

The date of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1875.

WE do not know what grounds there may have been for the expectation very generally entertained in India, that the visit of the Prince would be commemorated by a wide distribution of honours among both Europeans and natives; but, as the day for the Investiture of the Star of India draws near, it becomes more and more probable that the hopes of distinction cherished by many estimable persons in each Presidency are doomed to be disappointed. Only one list of names has yet been gazetted, and, curiously enough, it

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 28TH DEC.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales visited the European General Hospital; on leaving he expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements. After a State Dinner at Belvedere, the Prince attended a grand Ball given by the Viceroy at Government House. The Ball was brilliantly successful.

This morning the Prince of Wales has been returning the visits of the principal native Chiefs. In the afternoon the Prince held a general Levee at Government House, at which there was an immense attendance of both Europeans and natives.

To night the Prince of Wales will attend an entertainment given by the natives of Calcutta at Belgachia Villa; the route being through the native quarter of the town; the greater part will be illuminated.

Great enthusiasm prevails among all classes, especially the natives.

THE EGYPTIAN CAVALRY.

LONDON, 27TH DEC.

Colonel Owen L. C. Williams, R. H. Gds., who is returning to England will remain in Egypt for the purpose of organizing the Egyptian Cavalry.

THE PERAK EXPELITION.

PENANG, 28TH DEC.

On the night of the 22nd instant, combined troops under Colonel Hill and Commander Sterling took a formidable stockade at Bukit Putus pass; the success of the attack was due to a flank movement under Captain Channer; the British casualties were trifling; Johole fled; the troops have proceeded to Terrachee Datoos. The Malays are in full retreat. Perak is quieter, occasionally there is concealed shooting, but the fighting is considered finished.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 28TH DEC, 4-50 P.M.

H. M. S. Raleigh, from Madras, arrived yesterday.

THE *Japan Mail* of November the 25th says that the Corean affair has blown over, and the country is entirely satisfied that this at least is not the time for settling such disputes as may have arisen between itself and the main-landers.

THE Hongkong paper announces the death of Rev. Father Pasquale, which occurred on Saturday, December 4, at eleven o'clock on board a steamer, while coming to Shanghai for his health. Deceased belonged to the Order of St. Francis, and was attached to the Mission of Yunan. He has been in China about twelve years.

FROM the *Peking Gazette* we learn that the Governor General of Yunnan and Kweichow—Lin Yun Chaou—has been ordered to be handed over to the proper Board "for the serious consideration of his conduct," in that there was an unwarrantable delay in his resumption of office after the expiration of his leave of absence. He had reported his departure from the capital in June, but he did not appear to have resumed his office until five months after, and this, too, at a time when the Margary question was pending, for which reason he has been specially ordered to return to his office at once.

ANOTHER act of munificence on the part of a wealthy native gentleman of Colombo is announced. Mr. C. H. de Soysa intends to mark the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to the shores of Ceylon by placing at the disposal of St. Thomas's College Rs. 30,000, of which sum Rs. 10,000 are to be added to the endowment fund of the College, Rs. 10,000 to the building fund, and a like sum to go to the provision of apparatus for the illustration of College lectures. The same gentleman has endowed boarding schools for children of both sexes at Morottuwa on a most liberal scale, the buildings for which are to be commenced forthwith.

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that the new railway bridge over the Jumna at Agra will be opened on New Year's day, and from thence-forth passengers will only be booked to and from the city side of the Jumna, so that the present E. I. R. station will lapse into a goods station; it is probably destined eventually to be converted into a huge salt godown. It is not yet known whether the opening of the new bridge will lead to any alteration in the programme for the royal visit—probably not, as the route already chosen is one which will afford the Prince the best opportunity for seeing and being seen.

THE Marine Court held at Hongkong to enquire into the stranding of the P. and O. s. s. Sunda returned the following finding:—

The Court acquits the master of all blame for the stranding of the Sunda, and they are of opinion that to his valuable exertions, ably assisted as he was by other officers of the P. & O. Co., is due the restoration of the Sunda to his owners. The Court have much pleasure in returning Captain Edmond his certificate of competency. The Court is also of opinion that Mr Robert Scott, the Chief Officer of the Sunda, did not properly carry out Captain Edmond's instructions as to lowering the boats manned. Of the seven boats belonging to the ship, the mail boat had three executive officers in her, whilst n'either of the other boats had one responsible officer or person in them who was capable of managing a boat in a sea-way. The Court hereby censure Mr Robert Scott, the chief officer, for not more carefully superintending the lowering of the boats. The Court also disapprove the conduct of the 2nd and 3rd officers, in not remaining by the boats to which they were stationed, and those officers are also censured for neglect of duty. The Court have had no opportunity of examining the 2nd mate, boatswain, and carpenter, and they are of opinion that the persons should have been examined for the purpose of the enquiry.

THE first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible, after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta series. The parts of each series can be had separately, or all four parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N.-W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 23rd December 1875, that scanty rain is reported from all districts in Madras except Malabar; prospects are satisfactory. No rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency: the crops are in good condition, except the cotton in Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar. No rain has fallen in Berar or the Central Provinces: the rabi crops continue to promise well, but the cotton is here also below the average. In Mysore no rain has fallen except in Kolar district: the prospects of the season remain unchanged. In Central India and Rajputana the rain returns are blank and prospects good. No rain has fallen in Bengal except a slight shower in Behar: hardogram prospects continue unchanged, and the rice harvest is being actively got in. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, or in the Punjab except at Dera Ismail Khan; reports from all these provinces are good. In Assam showers have fallen: prospects are good. Reports from Burmah continue to be favourable.

The convicts, seven in number, who were identified as the ringleaders in the attack made on the 21st instant upon Dr. Tyler, the Superintendent of the Agra Central Jail, were tried and sentenced on the 22nd—four to penal servitude for life, and three to penal servitude for ten years—by Mr. H. G Keene, Sessions Judge of Agra. Dr. Tyler, it appears, was stooping down to examine the state of health of a prisoner in the carpet factory, said to have been suddenly taken ill, when his head was cut open by a brick-bat. He was for a moment forced out of the room by a mob of convicts armed with bricks, stones, and other means of offence. Ex-Captain Liot raised a crowbar and confronted the assailants, and a number of well-disposed prisoners came up from a neighbouring factory and supported him. Dr. Tyler immediately arrested the ringleaders and sent for the magistrate, on whose arrival they confessed that they had intended to take the doctor's life. They alleged severity as their motive; but it is supposed that the attack originated in a conspiracy organised by a notable Mussulman convict, against whom, however, evidence seems not to have been forthcoming. We believe, says the *Pioneer*, Dr. Tyler is a strict but just Governor of his large and unruly flock. The jail population, however, is over three thousand, and the necessity of supporting the Superintendent (by the very sternest methods, if necessary) cannot be denied.

THE transformation of Mr. Wade, C. B., into Sir Thomas Francis Wade, K. C. B. seems to have caused considerable surprise in China:—

"What," says the *China Mail*, "has Mr. Wade done? . . . . . he has succeeded in demonstrating his utter inability to exact from the Chinese any satisfaction whatever for the Yunan outrage . . . . . he has succeeded in making the Chinese do at the expiration of eight months what he should have compelled them to do at the end of the two . . . . . We are the laughing-stock of the Chinese and are exposed to the ill-concealed sneers of foreign officials. We have lost prestige in the last six months that a march through China would hardly restore us . . . . . a decoration bestowed for failure is hardly likely to escape the pungent criticisms of our friends of Russia, France, or Germany. . . . . The Peking authorities will now enjoy the spectacle of seeing an official whom they are priding themselves on having outwitted, rewarded for the discretion he has displayed in yielding to their sophistries."

The *Daily Press* is equally explicit and outspoken in its opinion in regard to Mr. Wade's success.

"This is all that has come of eight months' negotiations; this is the extent of the reparation to be made for the multiplied injuries received by Irish subjects and British trade during the past few years! Mr. Wade has, however, at all costs, including that of the prestige acquired by England during the last China war, averted hostilities. Therefore he has been created a Knight Commander of the Bath. May he live long out of China to enjoy his new dignity! The British Government will, however, discover that Mr. Wade has made a mistake. This dignity bestowed upon him only tends to darken the political horizon in the East since it is an unmistakable intimation that Her Majesty's Government approves and endorses the course taken by its representatives in China."

THE *Times* observes that it has been reserved for Manchester to erect the first statue to Oliver Cromwell. Not many years back the act would have had a very different meaning, and, if it had been performed at all, we should certainly not have seen the loyal Mayor and Corporation of the town taking part in the ceremony. But the great Protector has now receded somewhat into the past. No political party now contends for the exclusive right to his name. No religious enthusiasts are bold enough to profess to symbolize with him. His name and tradition have become, in the fullest sense, historical, and we can talk and think of them as favourably as we please, without in any way compromising ourselves. His personal merits and demerits will probably long continue to be matters of warm controversy but as to his public services and achievements, we are all driven to agreement, and it is by these that he is now remembered. The century, indeed, in which we are now living has been unlearning its traditions about a good many other persons too. It has been asked to believe in the justice and continence of Henry VIII., in the kindheartedness and broad Christian charity of his daughter Mary, in the wisdom of the First James. When all these demands have been made upon its tolerance or its credulity, it is comparatively a small matter that the memory of Cromwell should be resuscitated and his name advanced to something of the rank which properly belongs to it. There have always been some facts about Cromwell which no party spirit or neglect has been able quite to put aside. That the England of this day was firmly ruled at home and was thoroughly respected abroad are great realities of which it is not easy to overrate the meaning, and which stand out more from a comparison with their immediate past and future.

WE give to-day copious extracts from the *Straits Times* of the engagements that have taken place in the Malay peninsula. The account of the taking of the Passir Sala stockades, the scene of Mr. Birch's murder, is from official despatches. There is no further intelligence of the engagements on the Perak river, but there is full account of the outbreak at Sangie Ujong, near Malacca, a separate affair from the proceedings on the Perak. A telegram published on Thursday last announced the capture of a stockade defended by 400 Malays, and to-day we give the full particulars of this attack. The Perak force is marching on the enemy north and south of the Perak river. A force under Major General Colborne has advanced up the Perak river as far as Passir Sala, and another force under General Ross has proceeded up the Larook river as far as Qualla Kangsa. The two forces will meet at a place called Beliang on the Perak river where the greatest opposition is expected. Some complaints have been made about the inefficiency of the Commissariat arrangements especially with respect to the hire of coolies. Information was received that 1,000 or 800 coolies were available, but only about 150 or 200 made their appearance. Stores were consequently delayed in transmission and the movements of the troops greatly hampered as well. The latest news is the following:—, dated Penang, 16th December, 1875:—General Colborne's column reached Blanga at 7 a. m. on the morning of the 13th, and found that the Sultan Ismail and Rajah Mahmood (of Salangor,) had just left for Kintoh. The General followed them at 11 o'clock and his scouts came up at 2 p.m. with the rear guard of the enemy (consisting of Mahmood's party) who fired suddenly on our troop. The road being very heavy, great difficulty was found in getting the field pieces and rocket tubes over it. These were, however, got into positions as soon as possible, and the fire of the enemy was returned and they were driven out of the bush. The troops then proceeded on their march towards Kintoh. Dr. Randall, who was with the troops, was severely wounded in the thigh by a lella ball at the first discharge of arms by the Malays. He arrived at Penang on the morning of Dec. 16, in the s. s. Pluto, and we are glad to say is progressing favourably.

THE following account of the great bridge over the Chenab is taken from the *Indian Public Opinion*:—An event of the highest interest and significance, and of vast importance to the safety of the N. W. Frontier and to the general progress of the Punjab, took place unostentatiously on the Punjab Northern State Railway on Thursday, the 23rd instant. The first train—a service one—on that day crossed the great Chenab Bridge. To say that this work possesses the pre-eminence of being the largest in India is no small distinction for it, but it can likewise claim to be the largest bridge in the world, being 9,806 feet, or over a mile and three quarters in length. It does not possess the elegant or imposing proportions of some of the famous viaducts of the Victorian age, but when the spectator understands the character of the treacherous river it crosses, and that the greater part of the heavy cost of the construction of the bridge, fifty-one lakhs of rupees, is sunk deep out of sight in the form of foundations, he will not be likely to assess lightly the skill, labour, power of organization and patience that have, in the unexampled space of four years, compassed the completion of this stupendous structure. The Indus and the Hooghly now alone amongst the great rivers of India remain unbridged. The hackneyed reproach that were England to resign the sovereignty of India no traces of her rule could be found twenty years afterwards, becomes hard of belief in view of such works as the Chenab bridge. The Chenab bridge consists of 64 openings, of 133 feet 4 inches clear span or 142 feet span from centre to centre of the piers. The girders are of the triangulated pattern weighing altogether 6,000 tons and calculated for the heavy 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, though at present they will only carry the metre gauge. There is no under roadway for ordinary wheel traffic or pedestrians The bridge contains five millions feet (cube) of brick masonry. Each pier is founded on 3 wells 12 feet 6 inches in diameter, sunk to a minimum depth of 70 feet below low water level. The remarkable rapidity of the construction of the bridge is as worthy of notice as the work itself. There are ordinary road bridges which have taken thrice four years to build. The first brick of the Chenab Bridge was laid in November 1871—the girders were in place—the road laid—by a train crossing in December last. The work throughout has been done under the direction of the present Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Alexander Grant, M. I. C. E., Mr. Henry Lambert, C. E. Superintendent of Works, having been the officer in immediate charge, assisted by Messrs. Storey, Johnson and Dooley, Executive Engineers, as well as by several able subordinates, all of whom in their respective spheres aided in the great result now achieved, and merit the warm approval of India and of England. That this approval is not likely to be wanting is evidenced by the intention of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to officially open the bridge on the 22nd proximo, and we are glad to observe from the *Gazette* that Messrs. Grant and Lambert have received a step in the way of promotion, having been appointed Chief and Superintending Engineers respectively, probably in connection with this as well as their other good services to the State. We hear also that Mr. Storey will shortly be placed in executive charge of the Chenab Division, vice Mr. Lambert promoted.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hysteria, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of those hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under some what similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

BOMBAY.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.—Colonel Etheridge will act as Inspector-General of Registration at Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. M. Filgate.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 25th December, was 55 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 55 feet.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Hindoo lad, named Coobah Gooverdun, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, of stealing Rs. 5, belonging to one Hurgovin Bhowancedass, and was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon's Reformatory.

ASSAULT.—A kalassee, named Dawood Umber, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, of assaulting one Dadoo Meah Muddoobhoy, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

A BREACH OF DISCIPLINE ON BOARDSHIP.—James Dunn, a European seaman of the British ship Prince Oscar, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, with absenting himself without leave from that ship. He was adjudged guilty and fined Re. 10.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—CRICKET.—A match has been arranged for to-morrow, the 30th instant, to commence at 10 A. M., between eleven of Naval and Military and eleven of the Bombay Gymkhana. The names of the respective teams are as follows:—

NAVAL AND MILITARY.	BOMBAY.
Comr Dacres.	Mr H G Gell.
Mr E Tims.	Mr A B Chalmers.
Mr H G Bird.	Mr W M Tennent.
Mr H G Paris.	Mr James Moore.
Mr F. G. Plummer.	Mr H W Jones.
Mr A N Other.	Mr G. Seaman.
Mr H A Curtis, R. A.	Mr W E Young.
Mr H P Young, 20th N. I.	Mr L C Balfour.
Mr E Booth, 33rd Regt.	Mr E E Godfrey.
Dr Arnott. (Captain	Mr Robert Brock.
Mr Carmichael Young, R E,	Mr M R Wyer (Captain,)
Tiffin at 2 P. M. in tent as usual.	

THE GREMIO LUSITANO.—A most interesting lecture on Aryan and non-Aryan languages was delivered by Professor E. Rehatsek in the Gremio Lusitano on Thursday last. There were present the Rev. Connon Martins and many of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity, as well as several Hindoos and Parsees. At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Lisboa, after proposing a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer, made a touching allusion to the name of the late Dr. John Wilson, and said:—"There are Europeans who are always ready to assist natives in their efforts to improve their condition. The late Dr. Wilson was one of them: he was a true friend of India, and as such devoted the best years of his life in the intellectual and moral improvement of the natives of India. He practically proved that what he had seen had scarcely been seen by others before him, the necessity there was of educating the masses, having discovered in the ignorance and darkness which prevailed in the country, the cause of many evils, both social and moral, and wherever there was a community or a section of a community that tried to raise itself by means of education, there the venerable doctor was ever ready to lend the influence of his great learning and experience. Dr. Lisboa further added that no sooner had Dr. Wilson learnt of the establishment of this institution than he attended its two *re-unions*; and had even treated the members to a very instructive lecture on 'Mount Sinai.'"

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE EUROPEAN PENSIONERS AND POOR OF SONAPORE.—A dinner was given to the European pensioners and poor of Sonapore at the Indo-British Institution on Christmas day. The Rev. Mr. Gilder was present, and invited Mr. Blackburn, of the Customs Preventive Service, to act as chairman on the occasion. Owing to the non-appearance of two of their number (pensioners,) Mr. Gilder very kindly undertook to send each of them a good substantial dinner, and did not forget the wife of one of the absentees. After dessert had been served the chairman gave a short speech, in which he endeavoured to cheer the hearts of those assembled, and ended with three cheers for the Rev. Mr. Gilder. The reverend gentleman then spoke very kindly to the men and said that he was as much indebted to them for the gratification he derived from seeing them so happy as they were to him; that they were not aware of the numerous Christian friends they had if they would only prove friends to themselves; and that he would always be happy to act as their spokesman while he remained in the district of Sonapore. He also alluded, in the course of his speech, to the success of his appeal, on their behalf, for fruit and cakes of which they had partaken, and said that his house, in consequence of his appeal, had much the appearance of a fruiterer's stall, which proved that the Christian public had not forgotten them. In concluding he said that they had only to make their wants known, and that he felt sure that they would be administered to by those who took an interest in their welfare. One of the men then thanked Mr. Gilder for his kindness in sending them the papers from which, he said, they derived a great deal of useful information and helped them to pass a few pleasant hours during the day. And the first Christmas dinner that has ever been given to the European pensioners of Sonapore wound up with three cheers for Mr. E. Gilder, the Head Master of the Indo-British Institution, to whom also they were indebted for his courtesy towards them throughout the evening.

THE ASSISTANT OVERSEER OF THE CITY MUNICIPALITY SUSPENDED.—Gowindrow Gharpooray, the assistant overseer of the City Municipality, has been suspended by the Managing Committee.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 28.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—H. M.'s 5th Regiment N. I. from Belgaum marched into Cantonment yesterday morning, and looked uncommonly well after their long march. They were played in by the bands of the 8th, 19th and 26th N. I., as also their own fine brass band. The 26th N. I. who were out in tents in the rear of the Ordnance Lines removed yesterday morning into the lines lately vacated by the 17th Regiment N. I. The head quarter wing of the 13th N. I. marched on Malligaum yesterday morning.—*Id.*

THE MURDERERS OF THE MADRAS SUBADAR.—Seven persons have been arrested on suspicion by the Poona district police, for committing the murder of the subadar of the Madras Army, the particulars of which we published some months ago, as to how the subadar was missing while travelling in a railway carriage with his wife, and he had at the time ornaments in his possession. The whole of the seven prisoners will be placed before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, on the 3rd proximo, by Mr. Shaik Ameen, the acting police inspector.—*Id.*

GRAND ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE ON THE ESPLANADE.

To-morrow the first performance takes place of physical feats by Senor Del Rio, Spanish Artiste, assisted by Madame Carolina and Miss Carolina, all of whom have just arrived in Bombay. The programme announces a variety of songs by the two "lady amateurs," as well as a number of extraordinary feats on the Grecian Iron Rings; a wonderful bottle of Port Wine; and an exhibition of Herculean power while suspended by the feet to a rope with head downwards. The entertainment promises to be surprising as well as amusing.

PERAK.

(Straits Times, Dec. 16.)

THE TAKING OF THE PASSIR SALA STOCKADES.

We extract from yesterday's *Gazette* and publish below the despatch from Major Dunlop, Queen's Commissioner to Perak, narrating the smart little affair of the 15th November last at Passir Sala, when the work of retribution for Mr. Birch's murder was successfully begun, and Captain Innes' repulse was satisfactorily retrieved, and his fall avenged. It will be observed that the despatch is dated as far back as the 16th November, the day after the fight, that is, nearly a month ago, and the question naturally occurs why this delay in publishing a despatch of so much interest to the public. It seems to have been handed to the Government Printer by the Acting Colonial Secretary on the 7th instant, and we may gen'y him that a copy might at the same time, or sooner if official etiquette permitted, have been handed to the local press. The Home and Indian Governments, we may point out to Mr. Irving, invariably make it a practice to place all such despatches at once at the disposal to the press, (the latest instance being the despatches relative to Sir W. Hewett's expedition against the Congo pirates) and we can see no good reason why this commendable custom should not obtain here.

The attack upon the stockades at Passir Sala seems to have been planned with much judgment, to have been conducted with dash and resolution, and the success was complete, almost without a casualty. The enemy would appear, from the confusion in which the inside of the stockades and the houses were found and the general appearance of things on the stockades, to have been confident of being able to hold their ground and repulsing the attack as they did the first, but as Major Dunlop quaintly puts it, "the fire of the Naval Brigade, especially from the rocket tubes and the 7-pounder, was too severe to be gainsayed, and the enemy fled at last to be routed." We are bloodthirsty enough, to wish some corpses of the enemy had been found as a material proof that just vengeance had been executed in part.

It will be seen that Major Dunlop attributes the successes of the day to Captain Stirling, R. N., and the Naval Brigade, although Captain Whitla and his troops worked with the greatest zeal and Messrs. Plunkett and Swettenham with the advance guard were always first in the stockades. This, we take it, means simply that Captain Stirling, with his officers and men, were able to get at the enemy easily and quickly from the river, and had no such natural obstacles to contend with in their approach to the attack as the troops on land had. This shows clearly how the country can be held and completely overawed without "annexation" being rendered necessary or the country being occupied by troops. The rivers have only to be commanded.

There are some minor details in Major Dunlop's despatch which are new to us here and of great interest as well as no small importance. There is, for instance, a fresh light thrown upon the exact circumstances of Mr. Birch's murder. The unfortunate officer was killed in a bathing house belonging to a Chinaman. It is further clear that the crime was no sudden unpremeditated act of violence. It was ordered by Lajan Lelah, approved of by Datu Sagor who stood by while the deed was being done. There were many people present, including the Chinaman, and the ruffian who struck the first blow was a Battak, named Sandin Indut. Major Dunlop has further ascertained the names of several others who were present and either took part in, or sanctioned by their presence, as foul and unprovoked a murder as ever was committed. There is no mystery therefore, about the matter and there can be no difficulty in bringing home the outrage to its authors and identifying them. This is satisfactory, because there need be no doubt or hesitation or delay in inflicting condign punishment when the hour comes.

Another fact appears to be all but made out in Major Dunlop's despatch, and that is, that, while Sultan Abdullah and his four principal chiefs, may possibly be innocent of all complicity or even any inkling of the crime from its inception to its execution, the other twenty-four chiefs of the second and third rank, certainly the eight of the second rank, must have been well aware of what was going to happen, and no also must ex-Sultan Ismail. Further, they all approved and were all more or less engaged in the fight at Passir Sala as was Sultan Ismail's chief fighting man, indeed, Panglima Prang Semaun, is known to have been present in person in command.

Under these circumstances the course for Sir William Jervois and General Colborne to follow would appear to have been abundantly clear. It is indicated plainly enough by Major Dunlop in the last paragraph of his letter. "I am of opinion," writes Major Dunlop, "that the lesson they received yesterday, though a severe one, will not be sufficient to restore order or safety to Europeans in Perak." Nearly a month has elapsed since the affair at Passir Sala, and nothing further has been done. Within the last ten years two Empires have been stricken down to the dust in less time. There are plenty of troops on the spot, waiting for the advance to be sounded, and, in the meantime, according to all accounts, seriously suffering in health from the climate as well as from inaction. Of course there may be good reasons for this delay, of which we in Singapore know nothing, and may not be in a position to judge, and, perhaps, in our impatience of hearing of something being done, we may be doing grievous injustice to the authorities on the spot. But we must say that it is enough to make a man lose all patience to be told that the delay is owing to negotiations being carried on, which, it is expected, will lead to a peaceable settlement of the difficulty. What is the use of negotiating without guarantees with the chief of a solemn treaty is that it is something to be disregarded on the first and every opportunity? What parley can there be with treacherous murderers except with shot and steel and the cord? It is with regret we write it, but there can be only opinion that the unspecially from the rocket tubes and the 7-pounder, just over the heads of the advanced guard, and ploughing up to the earth in front of the main body.

The second stockade was at Bandar Tuah, about a mile from the first, and here the Navy drove out the enemy before the troops came up. The Malays, however, took up a position a little further on, in the jungle, and opened a fire, which was replied to both from land and river and soon silenced.

Our whole attention was now directed towards Passir Sala stockade, which was keeping up an ineffectual fire against the boats, whilst the Naval Brigade were making excellent practice with rockets and guns.

The moment we came in sight of Passir Sala, we had recognised Mr. Birch's barge, moored to the bath where he was murdered, and this sight gave us an additional desire to push on. No time was lost then in getting over the ground, and the Passir Sala stockade was entered with a rush, the advanced guard of the land force, and Captain Bruce, R. N., from the river, getting in almost at the same moment.

The moment the stockade was also deserted, and in it we found the 8-pounder brass gun taken from Mr. Birch's boat, a small brass lela, an iron lela, and the fragments of a 6-pounder iron gun which had evidently just burst or been hit by one of our shells.

Passir Sala was now our own, as well as Mr. Birch's barge and "Sampan Panjang," or state boat. The Maharajah Lela's own house, some 200 yards from the bank, in a plantation of fruit trees, was surrounded by an earthwork some 8 feet high and 5 feet thick, with a small bamboo stockade on the top, made of sharpened bamboos about 18 inches out of the ground.

This earthwork was surrounded again by a moat 4 feet broad, full of water. The position was an exceptionally good one, and the place altogether very strong, and if it had been held by resolute men, might have given us much trouble.

The house was, however, deserted, evidently in the great hurry, and in it we found many of Mr. Birch's effects—cash boxes of documents, mats, pillows, chairs, a gun-case belonging to Lieutenant Abbott, R. N. which had been in Mr. Birch's boat, and other little things. Whilst securing Mr. Birch's property, Mr. Cope, Reuter's Agent in Penang, who, with Mr. Man, the *Times* special correspondent, had followed the force, was accidently shot in the arm by some one of our people—who, we have not been able to discover. Fortunately the wound is a very slight one.

We had burnt all the houses since we passed the first stockade, and we now burnt down Passir Sala, beginning with the Maharajah Lela's house.

We entered the second stockade at 2-30 p. m. and Passir Sala at 4 p. m. As we came up the river, we had passed two stockades on the Campong Gaja or left bank of the river, but they were deserted.

Campong Gaja, immediately opposite Passir Sala, is the village of the Datu Sagor, who stood by whilst Mr. Birch was murdered.

I should mention that from the statements of those of Mr. Birch's party who effected their escape, and also from the Chinese in whose bathing-house Mr. Birch was killed, I was able to ascertain not only the names of several of those who were present, but even of the man who first stabbed Mr. Birch. His was a Battack named Pandak Indut.

About 6 p. m., Captain Stirling went with a party over to Campong Gaja, which we had determined to burn, because of the Datu Sagor's complicity in the murder of Mr. Birch.

The Campong was burnt, the only casualty being that Ladjis, the Native Inspector of the Perak Police, was wounded by a spear, not seriously.

The whole force got on board at 6-30 p. m. and dropping down the river with the current, reached the Residency without further incident at 8. p. m.

It is difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, but there were numerous traces of blood at the first stockade, and the gun at Passir Sala could hardly have burst without doing damage.

The enemy made a prolonged and obstinate resistance, especially at the first stockade, keeping up a well-sustained musketry fire on the boats till the last, and even maintaining their position until driven from the stockade by the shore gun.

The fire of the Naval Brigade, especially from the rocket tubes, and the 7-pounder M. L. R., was too severe to be gainsayed, and the enemy fled at last to be routed. They evidently had not contemplated such a result as actually occurred, for we found at Passir Sala rice half boiled, gunpowder and cartridges, bedding, drums, and cooking things, all as though they had expected never to move them.

We took their war gong in the first stockade, shot through it, and broke it, but they had managed to get away all their small arms.

Whilst at Passir Sala we heard guns higher up the river, apparently fired in defiance.

Leannor sufficiently extol Captain Stirling, R. N. and the officers under him for their untiring energy and perfect arrangements. To them the successes of the day are due.

Captain Whitla and the troops under him worked with the greatest zeal.

Messrs. Swettenham and Plunket with the advance guard were always first to get into the stockades.

The Maharajah Lelah and his people have made off, I believe towards the Dedap river, where I have already posted Syad Mashor, Rejah Indut, and about 50 Malays to intercept them.

We had excellent information of the position and nature of the stockades, number of guns, &c., furnished principally by an adviser of Rajah Muda Insuf's, who arrived here on the 14th with a letter from the Rajah Muda to Mr. Swettenham.

He also informed us that Panglima Prang Semaun, one of Rejah Ismael's chiefs—a fighting man, was in command at the Qualla Bish or first stockade, and that the enemy had told him they expected ammunition to be sent to them by the Toh Bandar.

In accordance with His Excellency's general instructions, I propose now to offer a large reward for the head of Panglima Prang Semaun, who, I believe, is the man who, as already stated, struck the first blow at Mr. Birch.

Amongst the letters we found in the Maharajah Lela's house there is one (transaction of which I enclose) which appears to me clearly to point to the complicity of Ex-Sultan Ismail, and I am of opinion that the lesson they received yesterday, though a severe one, will not be sufficient to restore order or safety to Europeans in Perak.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. DUNLOP, Major, R.M.,
Commissioner, Perak.

The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

Translation of a draft letter found in the Maharajah Lela's house at Passir Sala.

The letter is from the Maharajah Lela himself to "Dull Yang Mahamulia," i. e., his sovereign.

There can be, I think, no doubt that this is Ex-Sultan Ismail, and not Abdullah. The Maharajah Lela has always allied himself with Ismail, and he would be the most likely person from whom to seek assistance.

Then it is remembered that the Maharajah in the first instance sent Mr. Birch's boat to Ismail, who though he refused it, took no step to shew he disliked any part of the outrage except the responsibility of keeping the boat, it seems all but certain but that this letter was intended for him.

There is no date to the paper, but from the allusion to the white men I think it was written between the 7th and 15th November.

(Signed) F. A. SWETTENHAM.

Bandar Bahru, 17th November, 1875.

The submissive allegiance of Toh Orang Kaya Maharajah Lela of Passir Sala begs your Highness to assist him with men and money for expenses. The money which is in your Highness's district, unless I hold a written authority from Your Highness to that effect, no one will regard me (*i. e.*, he will demand money but no one will pay it).

As regards the white men, in four days they will attack me, and therefore I beg for your Highness's assistance, and also for money for expenses. I trust in your Highness's help.

True Translation,
(Signed) F. A. SWETTENHAM.

18—11—75.

SUNGIE UJONG.

(Straits Times, December 16.)

We have been favoured by the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary with the following account of affairs at Sungie Ujong:—

On the 20th November, the Assistant Resident Captain Murray, and Mr. Daly, accompanied by Lieut. Hinxman and 20 men of the 1/10th and 30 native police under a European Sergeant, left the Residency at Rassa for Terrachee, a place about 18 or 20 miles distant, and situated on the borders of Sungie Ujong and Sri Menanti, and arrived there at one o'clock in the afternoon. The object of the expedition was to ascertain the truth of rumours that some armed people were collecting and were about to erect a stockade. Mr. Daly had the further object of proceeding from Terrachee to a place called Gumatie, where he had been stopped some weeks previously when attempting to reach Sungie Ujong from the Moar River and thus to connect his surveys of the Moar River with those which he was engaged upon in Sungie Ujong.

Every thing was found apparently quiet at Terrachee on the arrival of the Force, and the next morning they left on the road to Gumatie. Mr. Daly started at the same time with six Police Peons for a place called Qualla Pella, distant about twelve miles from Terrachee and three from Gumatie.

Before, however, he had gone more than half a mile from Terrachee, Mr. Daly found that the path which ran along the raised divisions of some paddy fields was spiked with sharp stakes and he was obliged to leave the path and wade through the mud, and in this position, when about 30 or 40 yards from the firm ground on one side of the line of paddy fields, a party of armed Malays, about 200 strong, showed themselves on the opposite side and pointed their muskets, asking what he was doing in their country, and threatening to shoot him if he did not go back. Under these circumstances, Mr. Daly soon regained the firm ground, and news of this occurrence was immediately sent to Captain Murray and Lieutenant Hinxman, who by this time had started on their way back to Rassa. The messenger overtook them before they had gone more than a mile and a half, and they at once returned and went to the place where Mr. Daly had been stopped. On seeing the force the Malays raised a shout and fired a few shots and an attempt was then made by the troops to drive them from their position. But it was found so strong, being protected by deep paddy fields in the front and one flank, and by impenetrable jungle on the other, that, after a fire had been kept up for about half an hour, Lieutenant Hinxman, finding the ammunition running short and hearing that the Malays were making a movement to cut off his line of retreat, drew off his force and returned to Rassa.

Since then, the information which has been received from Sungie Ujong to the 3rd, and Malacca to the 5th instant, though doubtless containing a great deal of the usual exaggeration, gives reason to believe that the affair at Terrachee will prove to be only the first step of concerted movement on the part of the Malays of the Nine States, and this view is confirmed by a letter couched in very insolent terms addressed to Captain Murray by Rajah Antah, who claims to have been elected the Yam Tuan Basar. In fact the invasion of the Sungie Ujon territories may be said to have begun and on the night of the 2nd December the Police were driven in from a Station at Paro about five miles from Malacca.

On intelligence of the Terrachee affair reaching Malacca, accompanied by requests from Captain Murray and Lieutenant Hinxman for immediate reinforcements, the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to Rassa via Lookoot, with a detachment of 23 men of the 1/10th Regiment under Lieut. Peyton. The last advices from Rassa are to the 3rd instant. At that time Mr. Plunket had arrived with the reinforcement, and the barracks were being stockaded, and every preparation made to resist the attack that was believed to be impending.

The news of the Terrachee affair reached Singapore on the 2nd instant, Thursday. On Friday evening a force of 85 Arab Auxiliries was despatched in the Rainbow. They arrived at Malacca on Saturday morning and left the same day via Lookoot for Rassa.

Orders were given at Penang on the 2nd instant, for sending 100 Infantry and 20 Artillery to Malacca from Perak, and 350 Ghoorkhas left Penang for Malacca on the 6th, yesterday, while 300 Chinese coolies will be sent from Singapore to-day.

THE ATTACK AND CAPTURE OF PAROA.

RASSA, 8th December 1875.

At 5 A. M. yesterday morning, Lieut. Hinxman, Lieut. Peyton and 45 rank and file of the 10th Regiment; Captain De Fontaine, Mr. Robinson (2nd in command of the Arab contingent), and 85 Arabs; Sergeant Bird and 46 Policemen, and Capt. Murray, in command of the field piece, paraded and started for the village of Paroa in possession of the enemy, about three miles from the Klanas residence on the road to Terachee. Lieutenant Peyton, with a few picked men of the 10th and some Arabs, felt the way in front, as we expected to find resistance immediately on the enemy. We were followed by the Klana and some armed Malays, the latter of whom kept carefully out of action until the village was taken, much to every

M. TAINE'S WORK ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

(*Athenæum.*)

PARIS, Nov. 29.

MONDAY next, the 6th of December, Hachette will publish the first of the three volumes of M. Taine on the "Origines de la France Contemporaine." It is called 'L'Ancien Regime.'

I have just read the proof-sheets, thanks to the friendly courtesy of the publishers and the author, and I am happy to be able to say that the work will amply justify the hopes of the literary public of Europe. It has been impatiently looked for not in France only, but also in England and all over the world, and the thousands of readers who will be disputing in a few days which shall have it, will devour it as greedily as I have done, and will be astonished to find themselves reach, if not without fatigued or bored, the five hundred and twenty-eighth page. Few writers, I imagine, would be able to keep the public interested in so long a disquisition on history and politics.

The style is animated and brilliant, perhaps even over-brilliant for the subject. M. Taine in his writings at the Ecole Normale, in his thesis for his Doctor's degree, in his first book was a pure classic. The society, charming, yet dangerous, of the later Romanticists Theophile Gautier, Paul de Saint-Victor, Gustave Flaubert, the brothers de Goncourt, led him by slow degrees to feel sorry he was not a colourist. As he is very strong, very persevering, wholly master of himself, he has been able to acquire in a very few years the qualities (or the defect) which he lacked. Nothing is more curious than to see a disciple of Spinoza weaken his philosophy by draperies borrowed from Rubens and Paul Veronese. But there is a proverb which says, "Des goûts et des couleurs il ne faut pas disputer;" so let us, if you please, confine ourselves to the region of ideas.

Never, I believe, was a sincere and profound thinker worse inspired than my dear friend Mr. Taine the day that he drew up the plan of this work. It was on the morrow of the crimes and blunders of the Commune, when numbers of excellent people were literally out of their senses. Till then M. Taine had professed a great admiration for M Guizot, and openly sympathised with the Broglies and D'Haussonvilles and the other politicians who imagine that they were sent into the world by a special decree to direct at their pleasure 36,000,000 of Frenchmen. We have always known him to be a *doctrinaire*; but it needed the excitement of 1871 to make him a passionate foe of the Revolution.

His first act of hostility was the publication of 'Un Séjour en France de 1792 à 1795. Lettres d'un Témoin de la Révolution Française.' M. Taine, believing he had got hold of the letters of an "Anglaise visiblement fort sensée, instruite et intelligente," without more ado gave to the world an odious book, a veritable *pamphlet de police*, written against us by a foreigner who had the right to hate us, but little worthy of being translated by a Frenchman who loves France.

I have an infinite respect for the privileges of science; but so long as *savants* do not by a special privilege dwell among the clouds, I think they will do well to observe that law of nature which binds each man to his country. They have no right to abstract themselves so completely from the scene in which they were born as to study their native land as if it were a plant, an insect, or a pebble. If it should be my evil fortune to lose all my illusions regarding my fellow-citizens, I should keep my opinion to myself, and I should be shy of telling it to foreigners, among whom, unfortunately, we have a certain number of enemies. The greatest anatomist in the world would be severely and deservedly blamed if he proposed to dissect his own mother in a public theatre.

M. Taine professes to despise the majority of the human race, and particularly the majority of the French people; he has that feeling in common with all our *doctrinaires*. "S'il n'est pas démontré," says he, "que l'homme soit par le sang un cousin éloigné du singe, du moins il est certain que, par sa structure, il est un animal très-voisin du singe, muni de canines, carnivore et carnassier, jadis cannibal, par suite chasseur et belliqueux. De là en lui un fonds persistant de brutalité, de ferocité d'instincts violents et destructives, auxquels s'ajoutent, s'il est Français, la gaîté, le rire et le plus étrange besoin de gambader, de poltisonner au milieu des dégats qu'il fait." This is not an opinion which the journals of Berlin will not deny themselves the pleasure of translating and enlarging upon next week. Human life, according to the author, is "gouvernee par des puissances brutes. En temps ordinaires nous ne les remarquons pas; comme elles sont contentes, elles ne nous semblent plus redoutables. . . La vérité est que, comme toutes les puissances brutes, comme un fleve ou un torrent, elles ne restent dans leur lit que par contrainte; c'est la digue qui par sa résistance fait leur modération. Contre leurs débordements et leurs dévastations, il a fallu installer une force égale à leur force, graduée selon leur degrè, d'autant plus rigide qu'elles sont plus massives et despotique au besoin contre leur despotisme, en tout cas contraignante et répressive; à l'origine un chef de bande, plus tard un chef d'armée, de toutes façons un gendarme, élu ou héréditaire, aux yeux vigilants, aux mains rudes, qui, par des voies de fait, inspire la crainte, et par la crainte maintienne la paix. Pour diriger ou limiter ses coups, on emploie divers mecanismes, constitution préalable division des pouvoirs, code, tribunaux, formes légales. Au bout de tous ces rouages apparait toujours le ressort final, l'instrument efficace, je veux dire le *gendarme* arme contre le *sauvage*, le *brigand* et le *fou* que chacun de nous recele, endormis et enchaines, mais toujours vivants, dans la caverne de son propre cœur."

A pessimist so determined would not be logical if he granted his fellow-citizens the right of disposing of themselves and of choosing the government they like. The people, according to him, are an incapable set. "Dix millions d'ignorances ne font pas un savior. Un peuple consulte peut a la rigueur dire la forme de gouvernement qui lui plait, mais non celle dont il a besoin. . . Il s'agit de *decouvrir* la constitution qu'il nous faut, et non de la mettre aux voix."

But who, pray, will discover it? The *doctrinaire*, the man who has modestly awarded to himself a patent of infallibility. Like the physician who studies the temperament of his patient before prescribing a *regime*, the *doctrinaire* of nowadays by the diagnosis and ends with the *ordonnance*. M. Taine proposes, therefore, to make it his prime object to study and describe France :—"Ancien regime, revolution, regime nouveau, je vais tâcher de decrire ces trois etats avec exactitude. J'ose declarer ici que je n'ai point d'autre but; on permettra à un historien d'agir en naturaliste; j'etais devant mon sujet comme devant la metamorphose d'un insecte." The danger of this method is, that the least error in the diagnosis can entail, as its logical consequence, a prescription that will kill the patient. Besides it is vain of the doctor to say that he is without prejudice. If his tastes or his training lead him to prefer such or such a *regime*, for example, a constitutional monarchy, he will employ the best of his abilities in deceiving himself, and, after having learnedly diagnosed the temperament of the French people, he will impose on it the English constitution, although England and France resemble each other about as much as fire and water.

But we have years before us for discussing the conclusions of the author: he is to-day only at the beginning. The whole of the first volume is devoted to the discription of the Ancien Regime by a refined and lettered man, who would barter some years of his life for a week among the wits and adorable dolls of 1775. He speaks of them with rapture :—"Les paniers des dames rangees en cercle ou etagees sur les banquettes forment un riche cpalier couvert de perles, d'or, d'argent, de pierzeries, de paillons, de fleurs, de fruits, avec leurs fleurs, groseilles, cerises, fraises artificielles; c'est un gigantesque bouquet vivant, dont on a peine à soutenir l'eclat. Point d'habits noirs comme aujourd'hui pour faire disparate. Coiffes et poudres, avec des boucles et des nœuds, en cravates et manchettes de dentelles, en habits et vestes de soie feuille-morte, rose tendre, bleu celeste, agrementes de broderies et galonnes d'or, les hommes sont aussi pares que les femmes. Hommes et femmes, on les a choisis un, a un; ce sont tous des gens d'un monde accompli: ornes de toutes les grâces que peuvent donner la race, l'education, la fortune, le loisir et l'usage; dans leur genre, ils sont parfaits. Il n'y a pas toilette ici, pas un air de tete, pas un son de voix, pas une tournure de phrase qui ne soit le chef d'œuvre de la culture mondaine, la quintessence distillée de tout ce que l'art social peut élaborer d'exquis. . . . Il faut cent mille roses, dit-on, pour faire une once de cette essence unique qui sert aux rois de Perse; tel est ce salon, mince flacon d'or et de cristal; il contient la substance d'une vegetation humaine. Pour le remplir, il a fallu d'abord qu'une grande aristocratie, transplantee en serre chaude et desarmais sterile de fruits, ne portât plus que des fleurs; ensuite, que dans l'alambic royal, toute sa seve epuree se concentrât en quelques gouttes d'arome. . . Il a fallu prit et excessif, mais c'est à ce prix qu'on fabrique les tresdelicats parfums."

How could a judge so prejudiced I might almost say so deeply in love, hold the balance fairly between the two elements which are going to struggle for the mastery in France? The heart of M. Taine belongs to the 400,000 privileged persons who were everything, could do everything, and possessed everything under the *Ancien Regime*. Of these the first sentences of his first chapter are a justification :—"En 1789," says the, "trois sortes de personnes, les ecclesiastiques, les nobles et le roi, avaient dans l'Etat la place eminente avec tous les avantages qu'elle comporte, autorite, biens, honneurs ou tout au moins privileges, exemption, preseance, pensions, profits ou et le reste. Si depuis long-temps ils avaient cette place, c'est que pendant long-temps ils l'avaient. En effet, par un effort immense et seculaire, ils avaient construit tour a tour les trois assises de la societe moderne." This is very well said, and time has confirmed it. It is easy to assert that services rendered are the ground of all ancient possessions.

"Le clergé" says M. Taine, "a tenu dans ses mains le tiers des terres, la moitie des revenus, les deux tiers du capital del 'Europe, ne croyons pas que l'homme soit reconnaissant a faux et donne sans motif valable; il est trop egoiste et trop envieux pour cela." I should venture to object that the monstrous acquisitions of the clergy during the Middle Ages often had their source in a wise management of human credulity, and that the promise of heaven and the threat of hell were in former days lucrative, as they are even to this day.

But if the clergy, the nobility, and the monarchy did render the greatest possible services to our fathers, our fathers rewarded largely at the time and place. However deep their gratitude, it could not take the form of a contract which should deliver future generations indefinitely to the good pleasure of certain privileged persons. What history does attest, and what M. Taine, in spite of his prejudices, does not attempt even to dispute, is that, on the eve of the Revolution, the heirs, more or less direct, of our pretended benefactors were not rendering any service at all, and were living exclusively for themselves. What is no less proved is, that they were living at the expense of millions of unsalaried down-trodden, starved human beings, and that fine gentlemen in velvet coats embroidered with gold and silver lace, were leading France into misery to the tune of a minute.

M. Taine will not allow this, for he has taken his side, and it is not to justify the Revolution that he studies the *Ancien Regime*. But this powerful thinker, if he loves his hobby much, yet loves truth more. Accustomed for twenty years to the methods of an honest and straightforward science, he is quite incapable of playing tricks in the interest of the cause he has undertaken, with the documents which tell against him. Whatever his leanings, he cannot prevent himself from being truthful, if not in the tendency, at least in the details, of his book. There is a chapter entitled 'La Structure de la Societe': I defy you to read it and not say that the old French Society was like a pyramid poised on its apex, and which was fated to topple over at the first shove. The chapter on 'The People' is terrible; so many exact facts and authentic accounts has the honesty of the author accumulated which show the atrocity of the direct taxation, which took more than 80 per cent. of the small incomes, of the monstrosity of the *gabelles*, of the misery of the peasant, fed on grass, shrivelled by privation, reduced in certain provinces to cower in his ted like a wounded beast—his limbs could no longer carry him afield. By dint of loading, this unhappy mule was literally crushed,—he would have died if he had not freed himself by a desperate effort. M. Taine shows us the most fertile lands left untilled, manufactures at a standstill, the workmen of the towns as disheartened as the toilers in the fields, the harvest of the poor man devoured by the game of the rich man, labourers reduced to living on a wage of *twenty-five francs* a year; the soldier almost as miserable as the civilian, in an army with a budget of ninety millions, of which forty-six millions went to the officers and forty-four to the men. The *Cahiers* of the States General, the Memoirs of the time, the Archives of Paris and the Departments, have furnished our friend with an incredible profusion of facts little known, but proved and convincing which all protest against the tendency of the book and the aim of the author. Never before has a book been written against the Revolution so full of arguments in favour of the Revolution.

EDMOND ABOUT.

M. DE LESSEPS.

(*Daily News.*)

THE Vicomte Ferdinand de Lesseps, who may be called the creator of the Suez Canal, was born at Versailles on the 19th November, 1805, of a family authentically noble, and possessed of some influence in Legitimist circles. At the age of twenty the young Vicomte obtained without difficulty a secretaryship at the French Consulate-General, at Lisbon, and after spending two years in Portugal was recalled to a chief clerkship in the Foreign Office under the Comte de la Ferronays, then Foreign Minister. In 1828 he was attached to the French Consulate General at Tunis and there remained until the conquest of Algeria. 1836 furnished him with the chance of being sent on a semi-military mission to the camp of Marshal Clausel. The Marshal, struck by the bravery he had evinced in passing through hostile country and by the knowledge of African affairs which he showed in dealing with a question of territorial cession, recommended him for promotion, and M. de Lesseps was appointed Vice-Consul at Cairo. Advanced in 1833 to the rank of Consul, he discharged the functions of acting Consul-General at Alexandria during the great plague of 1834-5, and for his valiant services on this occasion was rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. An eighteen months' tenure of the Consulate-General at a period of very important political events (1835-6) afforded M. de Lesseps a further chance of distinguishing himself. He availed himself of Ibrahim Pacha's occupation of Syria to solicit and obtain the promise that the Christians of that troubled province should be protected; he also contributed not a little towards reconciling the Khedive Mehemet Ali with the Sultan. His officiousness had, however, aroused the umbrage of the British Consular authorities, and the French Government deemed it prudent to recall and transfer him to Rotterdam, whence he was shortly despatched to Malaga, and thence to Barcelona. Here, during the bombardment of the city in the Civil War of 1842, M. de Lesseps was once more favoured by opportunities of which he took able advantage. Impartial in affording refuge on board French ships to all Spaniards whose lives were in danger, indefatigable in negotiating between the contending forces so as to bring about a cessation of hostilities, earnest and active in co-operating with the local authorities in view of mitigating the horrors of bombardment, he was instrumental in saving much life, and did in other ways so much good that he was loaded with honorary distinctions by the Sovereigns of Spain, Holland, Sardinia, Naples, and Sweden, had his bust in marble placed in the Barcelona City Hall by a vote of the *ayuntamiento*, and was promoted by his own Government to the rank of Consul-General. He remained at Barcelona in this capacity till the Revolution of 1848, and was then immediately appointed Minister to Madrid. In 1849 he was recalled and was about to be sent to Berne when the attack of the French troops on Rome brought about a state of things rendering it necessary that an expert diplomatist should be despatched to the Sacred City to negotiate between France and the Provisional Government of the Roman Republic. M. de Lesseps was designated for this task, and it was expected of him by the French Government that he would report in favour of crushing the Republic, but did just the contrary, and reported what he conscientiously believed to be the case, that the Roman Provisional Government were animated by pariotic intentions; that their rule was a popular one; and that they had best be let alone. This did not at all suit the views of Louis Napoleon, and M. de Lesseps was summoned back to Paris in virtual disgrace. Some light is thrown upon the contrast between him and the Foreign Office, and the result was that if M. de Lesseps was not actually dismissed the service he was compelled to retire on a pension. At that time his public career seemed to be at an end. He was unfavourably noted on the books of his department as a man of powerful mind who was sore to distinguish himself in whatever post he filled, but who was not independent, honest and busy—one in fact who would always run counter to Talleyrand's diplomatic precept, *surtout pas de zele*.

M. de Lesseps had, however, a warm friend in Mohammed Said, and on the latter's accession to the Egyptian Vice-Royalty he was invited to pay a visit to Cairo (1854). There living as an honoured guest in the Khedive's palace he conceived the project of the Suez Canal. It was an old idea of Napoleon I., and M. de Lesseps had often turned it over during his former sojourn in Egypt, but without ever having had leisure to study the question in its practical bearings. In a pressure trip which he made with Mohammed Said from Alexandria to Cairo across the Libyan desert, he broached the subject to his host, and the Khedive, perceiving at a glance all the profit which might accrue to Egypt, requested the Frenchman to draw up a memoir. M. de Lesseps set to work, and eighteen months later published his admirably elaborate and yet concise book, "*Percement de l'Isthme de Suez.*" Herein all the advantages that would attend the opening of the Canal were exposed luminously, and the material difficulties of the enterprise were so carefully entered into and disposed of, that Mohammed Said, seeing the thing to be decidedly feasible, empowered M. de Lesseps to begin the work. The political obstacles which now beset the eager Frenchman are fresh in all minds. The British Government was overtly hostile to the scheme, Lord Palmerston alluding to it contemptuously as a chimera; the Sultan, obeying British inspirations, made a feeble effort to prohibit the enterprise, and the French Government (Napoleon III. having not yet forgiven M. de Lesseps his Roman escapade) were apathetic. But M. de Lesseps had the public opinion of all France at his back, and he so fanned the flame of popular enthusiasm that on founding his "Suez Canal Company" he at once obtained 8,000,000l., and herewith commenced his work in 1859. For the next four years all went fairly well, and the cutting, in despite of material difficulties greatest than had been foreseen, at first, advanced day by day, for Mohammed Said never bated a jot of his interest in the concern, and placed a whole grand army of fellahs at the disposal of the engineers. But in 1863 Said Pacha died, and the works was brought to a standstill, which bade fair to be permanent. The new Khedive was not friendly to M. de Lesseps, and did not much care about the Canal. He withdrew the fellahs to work in the cotton-fields, and allowed his Government to raise pretensions so prejudicial to the Suez Company's shareholders that it was determined man than M. de Lesseps would have retired in disgust or frotted himself to death. M. de Lesseps, however, is one of those men whose courage rises with every new obstacle that has to be surmounted. Nothing daunted be the Khedive's ill-will, and disregarding all the diplomatic attempts made by the British Government to thwart him he appealed to Napoleon III. to act as arbitor between himself or rather the Suez Company and the Egyptian Government; and the Emperor, who feared to incur unpopularity, nay, odium, if he baulked the sanguine inventor, espoused his cause so far as to adjudicate that mutual concessions should be made by the Company and the Khedive's Government, and that M. de Lesseps should, in sum, be allowed to have fair play. Accordingly, the works were resumed in 1864, and from that time they proceeded, more slowly, indeed, than in Said Pacha's time, but uninterruptedly till the completion. In 1865 a first canal was opened wide and deep enough to carry small boats from one sea to the other. Little by little the use of colossal dredging machines, such as had never been before seen, and of a newly-invented mammoth mechanism for removing and carrying away sand, caused the bed of the Canal to be deepened so that in March, 1867, little sloops and colliers could sail through. At last, on the 15th August, 1869, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea blended their waters in the Bitter Lakes, and three months later the Empress Eugenie, accompanied by Egypt and solemnly inaugurated the Canal, in which she may be it said to her honour, had from the first taken a generous interest. M. De Lesseps' stupendous work was thus accomplished, but the recollection of the floats and rebuffs he had endured had left a sediment of bitterness in his heart, and at a public dinner given at Cairo in honour of the opening of the Canal, he spoke out with some warmth about the handsome treatment he had met with from princes and potentates, not excepting those of his own country. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, but if it had not been for his injudicious though manly speech, he would certainly have been created Senator, and, it was said, Duke of Suez into the bargain. The Senatorial dignity he would not have enjoyed long, for less than a year after he had piloted the Empress's yacht through his Canal, he was present at the Tuileries during the revolution of the 4th September, and had the privilege of abetting the flight of, and escorting to England, the Imperial lady who had in many graceful and womanly ways befriended him. Within the limits of this sketch are forbidden to admit of any adequate justice being done in them to the conspicuous ability, the untiring force, determination, and courage which M. de Lesseps evinced in conducting the great work with which his name must for ever be conducted. Although he thought to labour against England, Englishmen are always the first to admire qualities such as he possesses. He is the type of the strong man, the *homme propositi*, and of the leader of men whose hopefulness is contagious. He has never sat in a deliberative assembly, and the few speeches he has ever made have all been delivered at meetings of shareholders or at public dinners; but they are excellent, stirring speeches, thoroughly characteristic of the boldness and bluff frankness of the man who has more than once offended the spirit of the earth by his plain speaking. It is doubtful whether M. de Lesseps will find a seat in the forthcoming Senate, for official personages continue to shun him as a tiresome enthusiast, knowing by far too much of foreign affairs, and he would consequently meet with no Government support; on the other hand, he is not a Republican, and had too much honesty to conceal the fact when a deputation from Marseilles lately waited upon him and invited him to contest their city.

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